BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1860. NO. 7.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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Do.	do. 6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do.....do..	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-16m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 17 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—3*-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
Over Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 129—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

T. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN,
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. C. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 10th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

Schools.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
APPLICANTS for teaching Common Schools in Bladen county, can meet the Committee of Examination at Elizabethtown, on the 1st Saturday in November and February next.
NEILL GRAHAM,
H. H. ROBINSON, } Committee.
JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
Oct. 4, 1860.—6-4w.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.
The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.
Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching, and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards.
The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.
L. C. GRAVES,
J. R. BEAMAN,
WM. C. DRAUGHON, } Trustees.
L. C. HUBBARD,
Clinton, August 8th, 1860. 51-2m

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... $ 9 00
" " Higher " 12 50
" " Languages, " 15 00
No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, including every thing, per month,....$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... 12 50
" in higher English,..... 16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics 21 00
Contingent Fee,..... 1 00
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49 tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James F. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)
I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; runaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. B. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call. 39-tf
May 28th, 1858

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is MR. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th*, 1859.
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the Fever and follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel this virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not be more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; P. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1awcow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never any other medicine FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A cure when timely used. Never did we witness a dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
NEVER HAS IT BEEN able to say of A SINGLE INSTANCE, that in this case, CURE, when timely
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in **THOUSANDS OF CASES.**
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD IN WARSAW, N. C., on Friday, 12th inst., ten or twelve (10 or 12) LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, consisting mostly of Boys & Girls. A. BEST.
Oct. 4th, 1860 6-ts

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.
I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next. K. H. FUTCH.
Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860. 6-tf

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1,000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the county affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1,660 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1,000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1,500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of December, 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.
JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860 2-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation he recently purchased known as the NEWFIELDS PLACE, lying on the Cape Fear River, 27 miles above Wilmington, containing 1,000 acres; three hundred rich river bottom, the balance upland, oak and hickory of very superior quality. The valley is as safe as any land on the river. The uplands, good clay foundation, underlaid with marl of the very best quality and in great abundance, it is considered (and doubtless is) the very best Cotton Plantation on the river. It is in the possession of a Tenent who will show it to any one in my absence. S. LLOYD.
Aug. 30. 1-tfN

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.
Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.
Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.
The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.
For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tINov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot on the W., C. & R. R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gibsonia P. O., N. C.
July 19, 1860. 47-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the South. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-3m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices*, adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

"WHY STAND YE ALL THE DAY IDLE?"
ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE United States, possessing from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address, (with stamp,)
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
No. 37 (Old 41) North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 27th, 1860. 5-6m

Publications.

NEW
ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS
IN AFRICA.

Including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the West Coast; thence across the Continent, down the river Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the personal narrative of DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Historical Society of New York; Gold Medalist and Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, &c., &c. To which is added a Historical Sketch of Discoveries in Africa, Illustrated with fine Chromo-Lithographic Plates. Large 12mo. of 446 pages.
We have just published a New Edition of this Great Work, ILLUSTRATED WITH VERY FINE
C

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d " WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d " WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th " HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th " J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th " J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
7th " J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th " JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AND POLE RAISING.

We are requested to state that the Democrats of Sandy Run District, will hold a meeting at the Muster Ground, in that District, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., on which occasion several speeches may be expected, and a Breckinridge and Lane Pole raised. All are invited to be present.

Democratic Meeting at Lillington.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe having, in compliance with the request of a number of the Democrats of Long Creek District, consented to address his fellow citizens at Lillington (Long Creek,) on the political issues of the day, a Democratic meeting will be held there on SATURDAY THE 20th OCTOBER, 1860.

Hon. Warren Winslow, James A. Wright, Esq., Eli W. Hall, Esq., and other able speakers will also be present and address the meeting.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW.—We are requested to state that Hon. Warren Winslow will address his constituents of Brunswick county, at Smithville, on Monday next, the 15th inst., being Monday of Court week.

He will address his constituents of Duplin County, at Kenansville, on Monday the 22d instant, and of New Hanover, on Tuesday the 23d instant, being Tuesday of Superior Court.

Robeson County—The State of Things Generally.

An intelligent subscriber in Robeson county, sending to renew his subscription, says:

"You no doubt have heard much of the strength of Douglas in this county. I tell you from having been in many parts of the county recently, that this talk amounts to nothing. In my opinion the ticket will not receive twenty-five votes in this county; for even some of the very leaders of the Douglas faction are wavering, and regretting their folly."

This is in accordance with the tenor of our information received through other channels.

In fact, the great thing now is to bring out the vote. North Carolina is all right for Breckinridge and Lane. Just bring out the vote, and faction and opposition will be nowhere. We appeal to our Democratic friends in all the country precincts. We beg them to recollect that there are too many people who do not take papers; who do not keep up with the times; whose attention is not aroused. Let those who do keep up thus with the political movements of the day see to informing the judgment, and rousing the energy of those who do not. Recollect that a full vote is a Democratic triumph—especially so is this the case when we apply it to the rural precincts of our own, and nearly all of the adjoining counties. If an increased vote is polled, say in Sandy Run, Black River, Long Creek, Holly Shelter, Rocky Point, or almost any other precinct outside of town, the benefit thereof inures to the Democrats. If apathy exists, and there is a falling off, the whole loss falls on the Democratic party; therefore do we say, that above all things, our policy and our duty is to bring out the Democratic vote. Let the majority of our friends who still favor Douglas alone—don't think nor speak hard of them. They will come all right. They are coming over to the party as nicely as possible. As for the noisy leaders, why let them *be* noisy—be funny, be sarcastic, be anything they please. It does no harm—nobody minds it, and perhaps it amuses them. Let them brag. That's their game, but it is one that everybody sees through. Let us simply resolve to carry North Carolina for the Democrats. Of course Douglas being wholly out of the way, then so far as carrying the State is concerned, Breckinridge is the *only* Democrat in the field, and for him the Democratic vote of the State will of course be cast. So mote it.

And when you hear about this and that county going for Bell and Everett or Douglas, or there being a strong Douglas party here, there, and tother place, don't believe it. It is all gas. Get away where people don't exactly understand things, and you will hear Robeson claimed for Douglas, or Bell and Everett, or some other outsiders. Find out the fact and it isn't so. No, not by a great deal. On the contrary, quite the reverse.—Why, we actually once heard an enthusiastic Douglasite claiming New Hanover. Did anybody ever hear the like!

Without bitterness or unnecessary excitement, let us quietly but efficiently go to work to stir up the Democratic voters of the State. The great personal exertions made at the August election by local candidates and their friends must now be replaced by the concerted and industrious action of all true supporters of Democratic principles.

To every Democrat to whom these presents may come, we send greeting personally and individually. We beg them not to rely too confidently upon their strength.—Votes are not votes at all unless they are voted. Now in New Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Columbus and other counties in this section, we have large majorities and can easily carry our local elections, therefore it sometimes happens that our Democrats get comparatively careless, forgetting when voting by general ticket, as for Governor and President, every vote counts, and that a vote lost in Duplin or Edgecombe, would be just as much loss as though it were in the most closely contested county in the State.

Elections.

DELAWARE.—At the elections held last week in Delaware for assessors and inspectors, the Democrats were successful throughout. They may be said to have swept the State. The Breckinridge candidates were elected in Wilmington, and in the majority of the other towns, while there is a clear majority in each of the three counties of which the State is composed.

CONNECTICUT.—The town elections held last week in Connecticut have resulted in Republican gains. All East of New York is certainly Republican. There are Democrats there in all their States, but there are so many more Republicans.

FLORIDA.—Florida is all right. Milton, the Breckinridge candidate for Governor, will have about two thousand majority. Florida forms only one Congressional district; and, therefore, a majority of two thousand is a very large one.

GEORGIA.—On Monday, a special election was held in Richmond county, Ga., (that in which Augusta is situated,) for State Senator and member of the State House of Representatives, resulting in an overwhelming majority for John Davidson, and George T. Barnes, the Douglas candidates. There were no Breckinridge candidates running.

The elections were to supply vacancies caused by the resignation of Thomas W. Miller and George T. Barnes, Esqs.

OPENING THE BALL.—Our Bell and Everett friends made a "demonstration" last night. They had music and tar-barrels—a gathering at the Market-House—a procession to the Court-House, and an adjournment to the Town Hall. At the Court-House Mr. Parsley reported the arrangements made to carry up delegates to the Salisbury Mass Meeting. Mr. Meares made some business remarks in reference to a Mass Meeting and Barbecue which it is proposed to hold here during Court week.

The adjourned meeting at the Town Hall was addressed by George Davis, Esq., who spoke something like an hour and a half to a fairly filled, but not crowded house. With Mr. Davis' style as a graceful public speaker, most of our readers are well acquainted; and so far as that was concerned, he did justice to his reputation by his effort last night. As concerned the points made, we hardly think he did.

Mr. Davis proclaimed the Democratic party disrupted and used up. He remarked that it was evident that the contest in this State was to be a straight race between Bell and Everett and Breckinridge and Lane.—Neither Mr. Douglas nor Mr. Lincoln having any party strength or chance in North Carolina, he would confine his remarks to Mr. Breckinridge and that wing of the party who advocate his election.

Mr. Davis while remarking, in effect, that for Mr. Douglas as a politician, he had no use, yet went into a long and most elaborate argument to show that Mr. Douglas' peculiar dogma of Squatter Sovereignty, or non-intervention as he calls it, is not only right but the doctrine to which the Democratic party had been committed.

To non-intervention, properly understood, the Democratic party is committed. We are opposed to intervention either by Congress or its creature, a local territorial legislature. It is no intervention, nor demand for intervention to claim that it is the duty of the general government to see that persons and property have adequate protection wherever its constitutional authority extends, nor is it intervention to further claim for Southern persons and property the same rights and immunities that belong to Northern persons and property. The Douglasites, or at any rate Mr. Douglas himself, contends that a territorial legislature can do anything it pleases with slavery, even to abolishing it. Does Mr. Davis agree with him? We heard no word of dissent from him last night, nor were we exactly able to find out where he stood. We will refer to one little contradiction that puzzled us. While lauding non-intervention, Mr. Davis took occasion to refer to the Compromise acts of 1850, and of course to Henry Clay. Again, he referred almost in this connection to the Kansas and Nebraska acts of 1854, which were based upon this much lauded principle. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Douglas for his manliness and devotion to principle, and all that sort of thing, on account of his course on the Kansas and Nebraska bills.

Shortly, however, while lauding John Bell, he said that Mr. Bell had differed from his party in only two instances, and in these two instances Mr. Bell was right and his party was wrong. One of these instances was when he voted against the Kansas and Nebraska bill. How to reconcile the laudation of Douglas as a friend of the Kansas bill, and John Bell as an enemy of it we don't know. Of course we were, and are, puzzled about Mr. Davis' position on squatter sovereignty.

Nobody asks Congress to legislate slavery into a Territory any more than they want it to legislate anything else into a Territory. It is only asked that persons moving there with their property shall have the right to hold and enjoy it there while the territorial condition remains, without their rights being either destroyed or impaired by *territorial intervention*, or other unconstitutional interference. We admit and claim most fully, the right of the people of any new State to be perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, and to be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. But a territory, as a territory, cannot do any such thing. Its organic law comes from without. Its legislature meets by virtue of a law of Congress. Its executive and judiciary are appointed by the President. It is evident then, that regulating domestic institutions can only apply to the formation of a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. It *could* not apply while the territorial condition remains.

Of course Mr. Davis had a wipe at "Yancey." Great is Yancey. Yancey is an awful fellow. His ears ought to burn. But Yancey gets fat on the head of it. Likewise Mr. Davis did ring some chimes on the Bell. He said it was impossible that Mr. Bell could be otherwise than true to the South, because he was born, raised, married and lived at the South. We do not charge, nor do we understand anybody to charge Mr. Bell with being an abolitionist, but most assuredly he has always shown a singular proneness to yield to the demands of those who are. A want of firmness may be as bad as a want of fidelity. By the way, Mr. Davis might have recollected a gentleman of high standing in North Carolina—the inheritor of an historical name in the State, where he was born, raised, married and lived, who still turned a queer summersett. We allude to Hon. Edward Stanly, who went to California and affiliated sufficiently with the Republicans to be run by them for Governor, and beaten by the Democrats. Many things are highly improbable, but it is hard to say that anything is impossible.

At Charleston and since, we objected to handing over the political faith of the Democratic party into the keeping of the Supreme Court or anybody else. How could we express concurrence with or belief in anything we had neither seen nor heard. It is one thing to obey a law—another to say that you think it right. The Dred Scott decision is an existing fact. A distinct substantive expression of the opinion of the court. We can say that we agree with that. Suppose the Court remoddelled and a totally different opinion expressed, could we commit ourselves in advance to that too? It would be preposterous. We assumed the position that it would be so, and this is the position to which Mr. Davis alluded last night, as we learn, for we did not hear this part of his remarks. We think it sufficient to re-state our position.

Mr. Davis ridiculed the "talk about coercing a sovereign State," "as if," said he, "a State *could* be sovereign in the Union!" We confess to a considerable degree of surprise at the length to which Mr. Davis carried his expression of ultra consolidation views. If he speaks John Bell's sentiments, we opine that there are thousands of State rights Whigs who can't support John Bell.—*Daily Journal, 9th inst.*

☞The following letter from Mr. ALLEN will explain itself. We trust that Mr. ALLEN will soon be restored to his usual health:

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 8th, 1860.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

GENTLEMEN: Will you please state that I was prevented from going to Whiteville to meet my appointment there to-day by indisposition. I will endeavor, however, to address our fellow citizens there some time during the canvass.

I hope to be able to be in Wilmington at my regular appointment on Friday.

Very truly, W. A. ALLEN.

☞The North Carolina University Magazine for October, 1860, is on our table. The illustration is a fine portrait of Hon. William A. Graham, engraved on steel, by Buttre, after a Daguerreotype by Whitehurst. It is a capital likeness. There is a short sketch of Gov. Graham's history, by Prof. Phillips, of Chapel Hill.

The reading matter in this number seems to be at least fair, if not remarkable.

The Methodist Conference in session at Dexter, Mich., has declared against tobacco and slavery.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—DEATH OF MR. LASPEYRE.—We find in the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* of Monday a full account of the accident which occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on Friday evening. We glean from that account some details, in addition to those given by us on Saturday.

It would seem that Maguire, the engineer of the freight train, having arrived at Dudley Depot before the mail train, insisted on coming to Goldsboro' before the latter. In this he was overruled by the conductor, Mr. Cox, and ran his train off the main track on to the sideing, to allow the mail train to pass. He must have started from Dudley immediately after the mail, and ran down grade most recklessly, for, from all accounts, the mail train, with its lights, was plain to be seen almost any distance. However, he drove his train at full speed against the rear of the mail train. Poor Mr. Laspeyre was on the platform of one of the cars and this being forced under the platform of the next car his leg was caught and crushed and thumb and forefinger of his left hand torn off. It was something like an hour and forty minutes before he could be extricated, and this only by sawing off the platform. His sufferings must have been terrible. He was brought up to Goldsboro' on Friday night and received every attention. His home was at Pleasant Hill in Virginia, where his wife and two children reside. Mrs. Laspeyre having been telegraphed arrived at Goldsboro' at 3 o'clock, P. M., of Saturday.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday evening the physicians in attendance proceeded to amputate the shattered limb some three or four inches above the knee. The chance of his surviving was very faint, but it was the only chance. In fifteen minutes after he sunk and died. His system had been so prostrated by the injury that it did not possess sufficient vital energy to rally.

Mr. Laspeyre was well known in Wilmington, of which place we believe he was a native. A more correct, honorable, high-minded man we have never known, nor one who seemed to take greater pleasure in doing acts of kindness and courtesy. He was a model officer, and highly appreciated by all who had any intercourse with him. The loss to his wife and children—deeply afflictive under any circumstances, is painfully intensified by the suddeness of the shock. Mr. L. was about fifty-two years of age.

Mr. Comann, the Baggage Master, who, more fortunate than Mr. Laspeyre, was killed at once, was a young man whose parents reside at Enfield, in Halifax county.

Mr. Maguire, the engineer of the freight train, is said to have come from Georgia. This was only his third trip. The conductor, Mr. Cox, is from Wayne, we believe. Captain Fremont, the Chief Engineer of the Road, was up at the scene of the accident as fast as steam could carry him, and did all he could for the suffering. He had Mr. Maguire arrested. After examination before a magistrate he was discharged, but there is now out a bench warrant for his arrest, issued by Judge Bailey. If one-fourth of what is said about his conduct be true, the case is a very bad one, indeed, and we cannot see why he was discharged. We do not give these rumors, as it is impossible for us to verify them.

SHOOTING CASE AT WASHINGTON, N. C.—We find in the Petersburg *Express* of the 8th, some particulars of the shooting affair which took place at Washington, in this State, on Thursday, the 4th instant, and resulted in the death of Mr. John Grist, the attacking parties being Mr. George A. Latham and Mr. Charles H. Latham.

The difficulty had its origin during the late heated contest for Governor, Mr. Grist and the Messrs. Lathams belonging to opposite sides in politics. The d—d lie, and also blows, had passed during the summer. On Thursday last the altercation was renewed between Mr. Grist and Mr. George A. Latham, in the course of which Grist knocked Latham down with a stick. Subsequently George Latham and his brother, both armed, came up with Mr. Grist, who drew his pistol while the Latham's drew theirs and firing was commenced, some fifteen shots in all having been exchanged. Mr. Grist was shot through the abdomen, and is reported to have since died. The Lathams jumped into a buggy and made their escape. Several other persons were hurt also, and a negro man fatally.

All the parties are wealthy and highly respectable.—Large rewards are offered for the arrest of the fugitives.

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.—It would appear as though the difficulties surrounding the course of Garibaldi and the whole revolutionary movement in Italy, although feared by all thinking men, had begun to develope themselves more rapidly and more powerfully than even the most doubtful had anticipated. Already Garibaldi and Count Cavour are at daggers' points—already, under the show of devotion and allegiance to Victor Emmanuel, the dictator of Southern Italy really seeks also the position of dictator to the King of Sardinia. Already does anarchy rear its head in Sicily—already does the anticipated and inevitable reaction manifest itself in the Neapolitan territory—already has Mazzinism—Red Republicanism—endeavored to impress its own character upon the Italian movement—already has the Ministry that Garibaldi put in power when he entered Naples been forced to tender their resignation rather than become envolved in schemes which must end ruinously—already the threat to proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from the steps of the Quirinal, at Rome, is having its effect. It is all very well to talk, but the Pope still has a power and an influence which Garibaldi will find it unsafe to have aroused.

The King of Naples is still at Gaeta and his troops still hold the fortress of Messina, the strongest place in Sicily. General Guyon with the troops of France holds Rome and stands between Garibaldi and the Quirinal, while Austrian regulars fill Venetia in numbers sufficient to make short work of the guerilla forces of the dictator, who, we fear, has reached the turning point in his career, and will be forced to lower his tone—to consult moderation, or to lose for himself the hopes of a splendid fame—for Italy the prospect of rational progress and developement.

OUT AGAIN.—We are glad to see that our friend of the *Herald* has so far recovered as to be able to resume his pen, although he is still feeble, as well he may be, after having been confined twelve days, eight of which were passed in bed, under the influence of a violent bilious fever. We trust that his convalesence may progress favorably. If he wants to feel perfectly well, he must support Breckinridge and Lane. We fear that he lacks faith in the medicine.

☞Rembrandt Peale, the venerable painter, and the last survivor of those who had painted Washington from nature, died in Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, aged 83 years.

Of Mr. Peale's great original picture of Washington he has painted a large number of copies, one of which is in the possession of our fellow-citizen, S. N. Martin, Esq. Now that the painter is dead, his works will have an added value.

The population of Wilson county, N. C., is by the census of 1860, 9,720, of whom 3,396 are slaves. The town of Wilson contains 750 inhabitants, of whom 200 are slaves.

The county of Wilson last year produced about three thousand bales of cotton.

☞Spite of the inclemency of the weather of Thursday, the 4th inst., our friends appear to have had a good and satisfactory meeting at Salisbury on that day. The assemblage was addressed by Hon. A. W. Venable, Hon. Bedford Brown, Senator Clingman, W. W. Avery, E. G. Haywood and J. A. Fox, Esqs.

ONSLOW.—An intelligent friend, a resident of Onslow county, informed us Tuesday, that there, all was right, and that Onslow would poll a better vote for Breckinridge and Lane than she had ever before given for any ticket. The whole county is pervaded by the liveliest enthusiasm. Every day there is a pole-raising in some part of the county, and at each pole-raising there is public speaking, and a general interchange of views and ideas.

☞Gen. Henningsen proclaims that Filibustering is not dead. That it did not sink into the grave of Walker, but that it will be renewed again when the fitting time comes, of which due notice will be given.—From the tone of Henningsen's letter, or manifesto, one would be led to suppose that he proposes to act himself in the capacity of leader of the next expedition. He had better let it alone. The world is tired of such abortive folly.

☞Messrs. Worth & Daniel, Front street below Market, have presented us with a bottle of Puryear's Pure North Carolina Rye Whiskey.

Friends who ought to know, say that it is good, and they tried it in its most unsophisticated state, "raw and reverend," "by word of mouth" from the neck of the bottle, for we are either so poor or so neglectful of the necessary adjuncts of compotation that there is not on the premises a tumbler, goblet or tin-cup. It is "Old Rye," and if people will drink anything, and evidently they *will*, we don't know a purer or less injurious article of the kind.

☞We cordially agree with that portion of the *Herald's* notice of Mr. Davis' speech of last Monday night, in which it claims for that speech courtesy towards political opponents. However much we might differ from the opinions expressed by Mr. Davis, we cheerfully admit that the tone and manner in which these opinions were expressed was wholly unexceptionable. We trust that the same spirit may pervade the whole canvass, and the South, threatened as she is, from abroad, may not waste her strength in unnecessary internecine quarrels.

☞We see that several of our exchanges state "a number of passengers were badly injured" by the accident which occurred at Everettsville, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on the evening of Friday, the 5th inst. Not a single passenger received even a scratch.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.—The telegraph brings bad news from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Perhaps things may not be so bad as they appear. The first news is nearly always bad for the Democrats.

We confess that the prospect North is gloomy, and that we have not much hope there, still we will not give up the ship while a plank remains. Let us wait and see further.

☞We see it announced that "M. R. Sanders is appointed Route Agent from Oct., instant, on the line from Wilmington, N. C., to Kingsville, S. C., in place of Wm. P. Campbell, resigned.

BIG APPLE.—Arthur Smith, Esq., has handed us an apple which measures fifteen inches in circumference.—It is a mighty fruit, and as good to eat as it is to look at, which is unusual with these overgrown productions.

☞The Charleston *Mercury* states that the *Mobile Register*, hitherto the mainstay of Douglas in Alabama, has hauled down the Squatter flag. We have not seen the *Register* lately. It is Mr. Forsythe's paper.

Political Philharmonics.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

Says a territorial legislature has the right to abolish slavery, in a territory of the United States.

DUNCAN K. M'RAE, ESQ.,

Elector for the State at large, on the Douglas ticket, gives it as his opinion, both as a *lawyer* and a *politician*, that a Territory possesses no such right.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

Says a State has not the right of secession.

DUNCAN K. M'RAE, ESQ.,

One of Stephen's electors said, we are told, on the piazza of Mrs. Griswold's Hotel, this week, that a State *has* the right of secession.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

Says that he would treat as traitors, and hang every man, taken in the ranks of a seceding State, if found fighting in defence of the rights of his State.

DUNCAN K. M'RAE, ESQ.,

Stated, we are told, at the same time and place, that men, so taken, could not, rightfully be hanged, but were entitled to be treated as prisoners of war.

From this it appears that Mr. McRae repudiates the doctrine of Douglas *in toto*; or, so far at least, as relates to the question which produced the disruption of the Democratic party.

We have stated these points as they were told to us, by gentlemen of eminent intelligence, and undoubted veracity; and, unless we have misstated them, a thing we have no desire to do—we know Mr. McRae will not deny them.

Why then, we respectfully ask, does Mr. McRae persist in supporting a *man*, whose *principles* he repudiates? Why will he force Stephen A. Douglas on the people of North Carolina, when, according to Mr. McRae's own declarations, Mr. Douglas does not hold a solitary sentiment in common with Mr. McRae? Unless Mr. McRae desires to so split up and divide the Democratic party in North Carolina, as to give the State to Bell and Everett, he can neither justify nor palliate the course he is pursuing. It remains to be seen whether the Democracy of North Carolina can be so far blinded as to their principles, and cheated out of their rights, as to vote for a man, whose principles, even Mr. McRae openly repudiates.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

"*We never indulge in the idle luxury of making threats, but we state it as a fact which cannot be disputed or denied, that the Federal Union could not exist a single day after the election of William H. Seward to the presidency,' with his Rochester speech views unexplained and unretracted.*"

Has the reader of the above any idea who wrote it? No doubt some will attribute it to Keitt or Yancey, or that class of statesmen; if they do, it will not be the first time these gentlemen have been misrepresented.—The above is from the Nashville Banner of November 4th, 1858. The Nashville Banner is the home and *confidential* organ of John Bell.

Desperate Affray in Perquimans.

We learn that a desperate and fatal affray occurred in "Hog-Neck," Perquimans county, last week, which resulted in the death of a little child, and the wounding of two or three other persons, one of whom (a man) it is thought mortally. The parties to this affray, we hear, were David Jackson and his wife, on one side, and Sandford Davis and two men, named Sharboro' and Jennings, on the other. Guns, pistols, sticks, etc., were freely used, and, it seems, with fearful effect.—Jackson's wife was badly wounded, having an arm completely shattered; Sharboro', it is thought, fatally; and all the parties were more or less injured. The child had followed Jackson's wife, and is believed to have been killed accidentally. The certain cause of the affray we have not learned, though it is believed to be the renewal of an old feud, which has long existed between Davis and Jackson; and we are equally uninformed, as to the parties most to be blamed in the transaction.

Albemarl Southron, 5th inst.

From Pike's Peak—A Provisional Government.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 2.—Denver city dates to the 24th of September have been received. The express brought only $1,000 in gold dust.

The coach met the United States officers with Gordon, the alleged murderer, when 180 miles this side of Denver. It is thought that he will be taken from the hands of the officers and hung.

The citizens of Denver met in mass convention on the 23d, and established a provisional government, under which they hope in future to enjoy all the blessings that a good government could afford. The election of officers for the ensuing six months was to have been held on September 29th.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—*Boston, Oct. 2d.*—Thomas J. Morgan, captain, and Byron J. Chamberlain and Wm. Dunham, the mates of the Bark Orion, were arraigned in the United States Court yesterday on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade. The Orion was captured off the coast of Africa, with 600 negroes on board, by the British steamer Pluto, two of whose officers are present as witnesses.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1860.

Returns from the election in Pennsylvania, received here up to three o'clock this morning, indicate Curtin's election for Governor by upwards of 10,000 majority.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10, 1860.

Scattering returns of the northern portion of the State indicate the success of the Republicans. Cox, Douglasite, has been re-elected to Congress.

Florida Elections.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 9th, 1860.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.—Sixteen counties have been heard from. Milton's majority in those counties is 1,370.

The Disturbance in Florida.

The Quincey Republic says that the people of Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, Jackson and Washington counties are organizing against the band of desperadoes who have committed many murders in Calhoun county. The militia of Jackson county have been called out, on this occasion.

THE HAVANA MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 4, 1860.

The Mordecai Company, of Charleston, S. C., owners of the steamer Isabel, have been awarded the mail contract from Charleston, via Key West, to Havana.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 4, 1860.

The steamship Connaught, from Galway, Ireland, with dates to the 25th ult., has arrived here, bound to New York.

Ancona was bombarded for nine hours by the Sardinian fleet.

Victor Emmanuel proceeds to Naples.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25th, 1860.

The Cotton market closed quiet but steady at previous quotations; sales of the past two days reached 17,000 bales. Flour is firm. Wheat firm at full rates.—Corn buoyant; mixed 35s. 6d. Rice quiet. Rosin dull at 5s. 2d. Consols are unchanged.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 5th, 1860.

The Steamship City of Baltimore, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. by telegraph via Queenstown, has arrived off Cape Race, and her news brought hither by the news boat of the associated press.

The Garibaldians met with some reverses near Capua. Their loss was two hundred.

Ancona is still invested.

Antonelli calls upon the Catholic powers for assistance.

The King of Naples has decreed all of his provinces in a state of siege, and cashiered the naval officers.

Guyon's arrival at Rome is said to have determined the Pope to remain.

Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel are still on antagonistic terms.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27th, 1860.

Cotton—The sales for four days reached 45,000 bales. Market closed steady and firm at previous quotations. Flour firm. Wheat firm for white, and all qualities have slightly advanced. Corn buoyant and has advanced 6d. a 1s. per cental. Provisions dull. Rosin dull at 3s. a 5s. as to quality. Spirits Turpentine steady—dull at 31s. a 32s. Rice dull.

LONDON, Sept. 27th, 1860.

Wheat buoyant, and all qualities have slightly advanced. Consols are unchanged.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th, 1860.

The Steamship City of Baltimore arrived here this morning. She brings Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. It is reported that the Pope had determined to leave Rome to avoid bloodshed.

Steamer Connought Burnt at Sea.

BOSTON, Oct. 9th, 1860.

The European Steamship Connought was burnt at Sea on Sunday last. A portion of her passengers and crew have arrived at Scituate.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton closed firm, with sales of the day of 2,000 bales. Flour quiet. Wheat advanced 1 a 2 cents per bushel. Corn quiet; mixed 70 a 71 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine firm at 41 a 43 cents per gallon.—Rosin dull. Rice firm.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

ITALY.—At the last advices the cannonading of Ancona continued from land and sea, but at intervals.

The Sardinians continued to advance in the Papal States. The fortress of Santo Leo had surrendered, after some hours' firing, and was occupied by the Sardinians.

The Sardinians had also occupied the fortress of Castillon.

The official Roman journal contains Antonelli's note claiming the assistance of the Catholic powers.

The Garibaldians had met some reverses near Capua, losing about 200 men.

Garibaldi, in a fresh proclamation, indicates that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome and begin his march against Venice.

The antagonism between Garibaldi and the Sardinian government continued.

Garibaldi had concentrated his army on the heights of Volturno, and was preparing to attack the Neapolitans who were defending Capua.

The King of Naples has published a decree at Gaeta ordering a state of siege in all his provinces where the revolutionary struggle exists, and cashiering all the officers of his navy as guilty of treason, except those on the vessel which went to Gaeta.

The republicans were gaining ground in Naples, and attaining influence over Garibaldi.

Cardinal Sperza had been expelled from Naples by the Dictator's government.

FRANCE.—It is positively asserted, notwithstanding the official contradiction, that the Emperor Napoleon had sought an invitation to attend the royal meeting at Warsaw.

Breadstuffs were advancing in France. The Paris Bourse closed firm at 68f 50c.

ENGLAND.—A severe storm had occurred on the southern and eastern coasts of England, and some shipwrecks were reported.

The weather in England was broken, but fine and promising when the City of Baltimore sailed.

Two failures in the grain trade are reported—Messrs. Archer & Sons, London, liabilities £45,000 sterling, and Thomas Nokes, liabilities £20,000.

Rio letters announce the failure of the great house of Mello & Loden, hide and cattle dealers, with liabilities amounting to £500,000 sterling.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt—More Severe Fighting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th, 1860.—The steamship Vanderbilt arrived last night at 12 o'clock, with Livepool dates to the 26th.

Garibaldi had attacked Capua. Two hundred Garibaldians were wounded. Garibaldi had succeeded in passing Cattabene.

The Neapolitans had unsuccessfully endeavored to recover Cajazzo. Garibaldi was awaiting the arrival of Gen. Zurr, to make an attack on the Neapolitans.

Viterbo had revolted and driven away the Papal garrison.

The Great Eastern is not expected to be ready by the 17th.

The rest of the Vanderbilt's news has been anticipated.

The Captain of a Slaver Pleads Guilty.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Captain Morgan, of the slaver Orion, plead guilty to-day. His sentence has been postponed. As he was not tried under the piracy act he is only subject to a fine and imprisonment. The trial of the mate commences to-day. He plead not guilty.

DEATH OF REMBRANDT PEALE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—Rembrandt Peale, the eminent painter, died here this morning, in the 83d year of his age.

Arrival of the California Pony Express.—Later from Japan and China.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 8.—The California pony express with advices to the 24th ult., has arrived. Activity in trade continues, but there had been no arrivals of importance, which caused a decrease in stock. Tonnage was still in great demand.

While a British steam frigate was being placed in the government dry dock at Mare's Island, one of the sections gave way, quickly followed by others, until the whole dock was a complete wreck. The ship was with difficulty extricated without much damage. It will cost $200,000 to repair the dock.

A fire at Pacheco Contra, in Costa county, had destroyed property valued at $20,000.

The Oregon Senate was to adjourn the day the mail left. It was reported that a compromise was contemplated between the Douglas and Breckinridge men, giving each section of the party one Senator. The lower House had passed a resolution inviting the Senate to meet them in joint convention and proceed to the election of United States Senators.

The Douglas and Breckinridge parties had each nominated electoral tickets, the former headed by Delazon Smith, and the latter by Wm. H. Barrow.

Mining news from Oregon and British Columbia is very gloomy.

The census returns give Washington Territory 9,000 population.

Japanese advices had been received by the brig Orbit, which returned without a cargo, as the Japanese were unwilling to observe the treaty. Mexican dollars were at 50 per cent. discount. American and other gold also.

The French minister at Jeddo had resigned, as his representations had all been unattended to in respect to the treaty. The Japanese had concluded a new treaty with Portugal.

Later advices from China state that the English and French forces had assembled, and it was rumored that the Chinese would make a great resistance. Desperate fighting was expected. Russian war steamers had been very active, moving about with large bodies of troops on board.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.—*A Missing Steamship.—Another Riot at Panama.*—The steamer Northern Light, which arrived at New York on Sunday, from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 30th ult., brought no California mails, treasure or passengers, for the reason that the steamer John D. Stephens, which left San Francisco on the 11th, had not arrived at Panama on the 29th, and it was supposed had met with some accident to her machinery, as a heavy gale occurred on the coast on the 23d and 24th. The John L. Stephens sailed from San Francisco on the 11th ult., with $1,000,000, of which $929,000 was for New York, and also 142 bags of Washoe silver ore, valued at $16,000. The balance, $80,000, was destined for England. Her passengers numbered 230. She was four days overdue at Panama, and no fears were entertained as to her safety.

On the morning of the 27th, a negro mob invested Panama, and plunged the city into the greatest alarm and excitement. The authorities applied to the commanders of the American and British ships of war to protect the city, and forces were landed from the ships. At the latest advices the negroes had retired to the bushes. The British force had been partly withdrawn. The United States marines, from the St. Mary's, still held possession of the Panama Railroad Company's depot. The trains cross and recross the railroad entirely undisturbed.

Consul Fox is a passenger by the Northern Light, and brings dispatches for the Secretary of the Navy from the commander of the St. Mary's.

Guayaquil dates to the 24th of September state that Flores was still near that city and it was expected would soon make an attack. Franco was to be reinforced. Buenaventura was still held by the revolutionists.

The war schooner Ohio had sailed from Tumaco to attack Buenaventura. Mesquera was at Pepayan surrounded. The election in New Granada would undoubtedly result in Gen. Herran's election to the presidency. Both in Aspinwall and Panama the vote was almost unanimous in his favor.

FROM HAVANA—LATER FROM MEXICO—MIRAMON AT THE CAPITAL.—*New Orleans*, Oct. 8.—The steamer Empire City has arrived, from Havana on the 2d inst. A schooner has arrived here from Tampico with advices to the 25th, and from the capital to the 17th.—She brings $63,000 in specie. Miramon was in the capital with 11,000 men.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—J. W. Ball, the young man who was convicted of stealing a horse, clothes, and some mules, was sentenced by his Honor Judge Heath to receive 39 lashes, which were forthwith inflicted; and in addition to this he is to receive 10 lashes on the 15th of this month, and 10 on the 15th of next month.

The Attorney General and counsel for the prisoner agreed on a finding of manslaughter in the case of Green Maynard, tried for the murder of Burwell Mangum.—Maynard was branded in open Court on Saturday, and discharged from payment of costs on taking the oath of insolvency.—*Raleigh Standard 10th inst.*

IMPORTANT STATE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY.—The great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana all hold their State elections to-day. Pennsylvania and Indiana choose Governors and other State officers, and Ohio a Supreme Judge, Attorney General, and member of the board of public works, and all three States elect their members of Congress. The Legislatures to be chosen in Pennsylvania and Indiana will each have to elect a United States Senator. Iowa also votes to-day for Congressmen, Auditor, and other State officers.

In Pennsylvania the candidates for Governor are Foster, dem., and Curtin, republican. Last fall the republican majority in the State for Auditor was 17,291, and in 1858, for Supreme Judge, it was 26,987.

The candidates for Governor in Indiana are Hendricks, dem., and Lane, rep. At the election in 1856, for Auditor, the democratic majority in the State was 2,141. There was no general election last fall.

In Ohio the candidates for Supreme Judge are Smith, dem., and Brinkerhoff, rep. Last fall the republicans elected their Governor by a majority of 13,236.

The candidates for Auditor in Iowa are Maxfield, dem., and Cattell, rep. In 1858 the republican majority for Secretary of State was 3,337.—*Balt. Sun.*

DISCUSSION IN ONSLOW.—We learn that F. D. Koonce, Esq., the youthful Douglas Elector for this District, filled his first appointment at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Tuesday last. He occupied an hour and a half in the delivery of his speech, the greater portion of which time was consumed in reading extracts from Douglas papers, etc., from which he *failed* to prove to the satisfaction of the people that Judge Douglas was the nominee who should receive the support of the national conservative Democracy of the Union.

Mr. Koonce was replied to by that talented and whole-souled Democrat, Col. L. W. Humphrey, who, though laboring under severe physical indisposition, met and successfully refuted every argument introduced by his youthful competitor.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Meeting of the Democratic Party of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23d, 1860, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, and other distinguished Speakers will address the Meeting.

POLITICAL MEETING.

We are requested to state that, in compliance with an invitation, JAMES A. WRIGHT, Esq., one of the Democratic set-electors for this county, will address his fellow-citizens at Point Caswell, on Lower Black River, on Friday the 19th inst., on the political topics of the day.

Oct. 11, 1860.—7-2t.

The following copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Douglas by one of his friends in Ohio has been sent us, says the Washington Constitution, for publication. We give it *verbatim et literatim*. The authography is imperfect, but the sentiments it contains displays prudence and forsight:

[Konfidenshel.]

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Sept., 28, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Im afeard were gone under.

It seems to me that the Dimecrats have been playin possum with us all the time. You kno that, I, have rote to you on all okasions, that all was rite. And I, thot all was rite, from the fact that, when Manypeny called meetins and made his speeches to the Dimecrats, and abused Buckhanan and prazed you, the Dimecrats all sit still and didn't say nothing.

Of corse I, took it for granted that, the masses of the Dimecratic Party was on your side, and ready to pitch into the President whenever we give the word of command, And, I rote to you akordingly.

Manypeny and me, and Cox and Pugh, and Pain, and some others, konkluded that, we had matters arranged, so that there would be no difikulty in making you President and then, we would all be provided with fat offices under your patronage.

So, we Blowed the horn all over the State of Ohio, that, you was the smartest, most talented and most popular man, in all Amerika, And that, the President's administrashun was one of the most korrupt administrashuns we ever had.

Most of the Dimecratic editors in Ohio helped us; and we called konvenshuns and made nominashuns to suit us, (for you see, we had our men picked out, so that we knowed who was who,) and all this time the masses of the Dimecrats stood still and dident say nothing.—The fact is, they dident know what to say, for we had awaze been their leaders, and they thot what we told em was true.

But, alas, now, they are all sick, and not very well themselves. They find that they have got their foot in it. And we find that we have got our foot in it too.—And all of us (including Editors) are now, in a woebegone kondishun. We find out (when it is too late) that the Dimecratic party aint with us, nor never was with us. The rank and file Dimecrats tell us that the rezon why they dident say nothing when we was leading them estray, was bekauze they dident kno nothing to say, Bekauze we had alwayze been their leaders, And they had not yet lost konfidence in us.

But now, they say that they have found out that we are a set of political gamblers and thrichsturs—And that, as we have scheamed ourselves out of the Dimecratic party, we shant never come back into it agin.

They also tell us to our teeth that you are a forced candidate, that we forced you onto the party as a candidate, and that they will never submit to have a candidate forced on them.

Besides all this, the German and Irish populashun say that they wont go you, bekause you are fuzeing with the kno nothings.

So, you see where we stand. You can see as well as we, that we cant git a single State, no not one.

Then, whats the use of spending our time and money to run? We will only be made fun of during the entire *kampane*, and a lafing stock ever afterwards. Hadent we better quit? And show the party that, we aint as big fools as they took us to be? You see, we were fooled by the rank and file of the party keeping silent all the time that, we was fixing up matters to suit our own noshun.

We thot that, if we could only git you nominated, (no matter how,) we could then, whip the rank and file Dimecrats into the traces, and force them to go you,—but we find, and you find, to our mutual sorrow, that by sowing korrupshun, we are reaping the fruits thereof.—I say again, hadent we better quit? I rite to you for informashun. Please answer soon.

Truly yours, &c.,

PETER HECTOR.

To Hon. Steveing A. Douglas, the only regular nominee for President, Washington, City, D, C,

P. S. Be keertul and not let any Breckinridger see this, for, he would be sure to have it printed in the konstitushun and we would be exposed, and our sekrits found out, and our chance for the organizashun in 1864, ruined. P, H,

Douglas and the Black-Republicans of Missouri.

"If we cannot elect Douglas, let us have either of the other candidates in preference to Breckinridge," is the feeling, if not the open expression, of a large portion of the present supporters of Judge Douglas, North and South. In the Southern States, where there is no republican party, his followers make coalitions with the know-nothings, hoping thereby to defeat Breckinridge by giving Southern electoral votes to Bell. In the North, the Douglas men are very loth to form a union with the friends of Breckinridge, solely, as it would appear because they fear such a union would take electoral votes from Lincoln; and in the State of Missouri, the Douglasites, seeing how the tide is setting against them there, are going over in crowds to Lincoln. The St. Louis *Bulletin* of the 25th inst. says of this Douglas movement:

"We have always feared that this would be the final result of Douglasism, and that every advocate of squatter sovereignty would, sooner or later, find himself in the black republican ranks. Our fears are being realized sooner than we anticipated. The squatters, despairing of success with Douglas, are already betaking themselves in crowds to Lincoln; and we fear very much that the latter will not only lead Douglas in Missouri, but poll a very heavy vote—thirty thousand at least.—We appeal to our friends everywhere to be on the alert; to direct their attacks against this new and more dangerous foe; to persuade every true democrat who has been deceived into the support of Douglas, by the false cry of 'regular nominee,' to come to the support of the only democratic candidate, the only man who can defeat Lincoln, the only candidate who is true to the Constitution and to the rights of the South."

There are, no doubt, many who support the cause of Mr. Douglas with an honest conviction that he is a true representative of the principles of the democratic party; but when they see, as see they soon must, unless they are blind, that that gentleman, knowing, as he does, that there is no chance for his own election, is doing everything in his power to give the Northern States to Lincoln and the Southern States to Bell, for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Breckinridge, whose democracy cannot be questioned, they will refuse to follow the lead of Mr. Douglas into the abolition or know-nothing camps, and come out openly for the candidates of the national democracy. The people know Mr. Breckinridge, and when they hear Mr. Douglas declaring from the stump that "oil and water can sooner mix" than his followers can unite with the friends of Mr. Breckinridge, while at the same time they find him coquetting with black republicans and know-nothings, they naturally conclude that there is something wrong in Mr. Douglas' earnest professions of democracy. All over the South the people are taking this view of the matter, and from this time until the November election the changes will be nearly all in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.—*Washington Constitution.*

Another Tornado in the Gulf.—Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The storm of last Tuesday was very destructive. Over 50 coal boats were swamped. Loss $150,000.

Eleven miles of the Jackson railroad were swept away, and many houses and lives were lost, sugar mills destroyed and crops damaged.

The brig Rimes, (?) from Vera Cruz, ashore at the Balize, confirms the final condemnation and confiscation of the barque Maria Conception. On receipt of this news the Spanish naval commander threatened a bombardment of Vera Cruz, but Com. Jarvis condemned this course; and the Spanish squadron, with one exception, returned to Havana.

A conducta of $1,200,000, for Tampico, had been seized by Gen. Degollado, and, it was believed, would be used to support his expedition against the capital.

It was stated that Doblado had effected a loan of $600,000 for the same purpose.

The vanguard of the Liberal army had arrived at [telegraphically] Tacutya (?)

From the Ga. Federal Union.

Hanging Southern Men like John Brown.

The threat of Douglas, that he would hang Southern men as high as John Brown was hung, if they dared to resist the acts of Abe Lincoln, is the "last card" of the Squatter Chief. We suppose Abe Lincoln will appoint H. V. Johnson Sheriff on the occaion. This is all very well for Douglas. The South understands him.—He is an arrant braggart, and his threats are no more regarded than the idle wind. But what do Georgians say to H. V. Johnson's alliance with Douglas and Old Abe Lincoln? Is Herschel a proper man to put a rope around Yancey's and Toombs' neck? If we are all to be hung like John Brown was, we prefer to have Seward or Gerritt Smith act as Executioneer. We might see something in Johnson's eye, as he put on the rope, that would make our courage fail. If we are to be hung like John Brown was, because we dare defend our property and our rights, we hope to be allowed to select the hangman.

It is reported that the company which recently obtained a contract for constructing a magnetic telegraph line to the Pacific, has taken measures to obtain the cooperation of the Russian Government in a plan for the extension of the line via Russia's American possessions, to connect with the present lines from St. Petersburg, extending through Russia very near to these possessions.

☞ We are thoroughly convinced that the true economy is, to purchase what we need of reliable merchants. None of us are judges of fabrics—none of us can have a correct idea of textures, &c., unless we are daily handling the products of the loom. When we want a good article of clothing, for our own wear, we endeavor to patronize the class of merchants above mentioned; and we are very free to declare, that, among those who keep Men's Wearing Apparel to sell, we must give the preference to Mr. BALDWIN, of 38 Market street. He has all qualities, and fits you so readily, that, instead of its being a bore to select an outfit, it is really a pleasure. We understand Mr. B. has just returned from New York, and has opened the most attractive stock of Outer and Under Wear ever before offered to North Carolinians. We cheerfully recommend this House and its Proprietor to our readers. The very gentlemanly Clerks belonging to the establishment, add much to the "good will and fixtures" of the concern. 1t

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO WILMINGTON?

OUR friends in the country will be visiting Wilmington during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of selecting Clothing for every day and Sunday wear. And in more than one instance, a wedding suit will be wanted. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, and advise the readers of the *Journal* accordingly, that they will find the most desirable stock—the best made—the most approved cut, and, in short, the most desirable Clothing of all qualities—from the finest to the coarsest—at BALDWIN'S Mammoth Clothing House, 38 Market st. Mr. B. directs and superintends the making of all the Clothing he offers, and guarantees every garment perfect. This is one of our best Southern houses, and deserves the patronage of our people.

In addition to outer wear, we noticed the largest assortment of Under Garments we have ever seen in a Southern house, and the prices were certainly reasonable.

The extensive assortment of Trunks for Ladies and Gentlemen is very attractive, and we are informed from a very reliable source, that BALDWIN sells Trunks superior in make to any others in Wilmington, and at prices ten to twenty per cent. below smaller dealers. He keeps a large Trunk Wareroom filled with new styles Trunks and Bags, outside of his Store on Market Street.

Unhesitatingly, we recommend our readers to patronize BALDWIN for articles in his line. You will get what you bargain for, and at a fair price. All articles are as represented. Such is our experience, and we cheerfully give it *pro bono publico*.

Sept. 20th, 1860 4-7t

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

MRS. M. E. PRICE

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that she is now prepared to execute all orders for making DRESSES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., at short notice. She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞ Residence on Dock, between 7th and 8th streets.

Sept. 18th, 1860. 11-tf

Appointments.

Messrs. Dockery and Allen will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Wilmington,	New Hanover,	Friday,	Oct. 12
Smithville,	Brunswick Co.,	Saturday,	" 13
Kenansville,	Duplin Co.,	Tuesday,	" 16
So. Washington,	New Hanover,	Thursday,	" 18
Warsaw,	Duplin,	Friday,	" 19
Clinton,	Sampson,	Saturday,	" 20

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May14. 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. C. Shaw, Dr. N. W. HERRING, to Miss MARGARET A. SHINE, all of Duplin Co.

On the 3d inst., in Columbus county, N. C., by Rev. J. L. Pritchard, Rev. J. R. KELLY, to Miss SARAH MARIA, daughter of Robert M. McRacken, Esq.

In this county, on the 26th Sept., 1860, by Rev. —— Alexander, Mr. W. U. NEWKIRK, to Miss MADALADE I. DEVANE, all of New Hanover county.

In Bladen county, Sept. 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. B. Richardson, Mr. AMOS N. JOHNSON, to Miss ELLEN L. HERRING.

DIED.

In Duplin county, on the first day of September last, MARY ANN, wife of Clem Gillespie, aged 45 years, 2 mos. and 20 days, leaving a husband and 5 children, and many friends to mourn their irreparable loss. She was a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church for the last thirty years of her life, and died in the faith of that glorious religion which she so long professed.

On the 6th inst., WM. H. LASPEYRE, in the 52d year of his age.

The writer knew him well, and a kinder-hearted gentleman, a more upright man, never lived. Although fully appreciated by his friends, his shrinking diffidence prevented much association with the world at large, and it may be that the community in which he lived were not able sufficiently to estimate his worth. If there be anything in birth to add dignity to character, his was fortunate, for he was the grandson of one whose name will be revered upon the Cape Fear as long as valor and patriotism are remembered—Gen. John Ashe. But nature had stamped him with a dignity above all pride of birth—the dignity of a truly honest man. For years he was in the constant receipt of large sums, in a capacity which rendered temptation great, and detection impossible; yet not one cent stuck unlawfully to his palm, and he lived and died very poor. Indeed his death may be said to be, in some sort, owing to this trait in his character. A short time since he made application to be transferred to another situation. But so highly were his integrity and efficiency appreciated, that his application was refused solely because the authorities felt that he could not be spared. And so he remained to meet the painful accident which caused his death. If it shall come to be considered what reward is due to the faithful agent who dies in his fidelity, may these things be remembered. COM.

In this town, on Saturday, the 6th inst., AGNES DUNHAM, only child of Asa J. and Rebecca Murray, aged 4 years and 1 month.

"Closed is the soft ephemeral flower that never felt a storm."

Yes, Agnes, gifted child of beauty and song, while to you the starry crown and white robe are given, to those that weep remains a memory that wears its own halo. Thy dawning here was glorious, and who that heard your uttered tho'ts and noted the sensitive and delicate gushing of your heart, would not say such a flower could only live in "the garden of the Lord." COM.

From the Troy Budget.

The Siege of Corinth.

It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:

"The foes that he singly kept at bay,
Out numbered his thin hairs of *Silver Grey*."

We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but *we do know* that under the effects of applications of Helmstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Greys" rapidly become (in appearance at least,) members of "Young America."

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sept. 24. 16—1m-daw.

HORSES! HORSES!!

THE SUBSCRIBER having made a Western tour, and selected, with great care, a drove of HORSES suitable to the wants of this portion of the State, begs leave to say to the public that he will have them on exhibition, at Gregory's Stables, in Goldsboro', during the week of the Eastern Central Fair, commencing on the 23rd inst.

In this drove will be found a number of superior BROOD MARES, bought expressly for the use of STOCK raisers; also several pairs of FANCY buggy and carriage horses.

From the experience he has had in the training and use of horses, he thinks he can confidently commend these animals to the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. K. LANE, Jr.

Oct. 11. 7-2t

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE OFFERED, at public sale, at Rocky Point Depot, on Saturday, Nov. 24th, 1860, that valuable tract of land belonging to the estate of the late John Sauls, and adjoining the lands of R. M. Bourdeaux, S. Berry and Everett Wood, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Terms.—Credit of one, two and three years for notes with approved security, bearing interest from date.

DAVID McINTIRE, }
WM. S. ASHE, } Trustees.

Oct. 11th, 1860 7 ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1860.
Civil Peterson, Widow,
vs.
Sir William Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Kilbee Barden and wife Matilda, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, Julia A. Peterson, Arabella Peterson, Rufus Peterson, and Julia Sikes, and Eliza Sikes, Heirs at Law of Jones Peterson, deceased.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Sir William Peterson, Richard N. Peterson, Kilbee Barden and wife Matilda, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and John C Peterson, defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of Civil Peterson, for dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Jones Peterson, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment will be rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of August, A. D., 1860, and in the eighty-fifth year of American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.

Oct. 11, 1860. Pr. adv. $8 43.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

MISS K. A. HINTON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that she has opened a NEW AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, at Store No. 3, Front Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hedrick and Ryan.

P. S. All orders punctually attended to.

Oct. 11th, 1860 7-2m

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO JAIL, in Onslow County, on the 3d inst., a negro boy about five feet six inches high; black, good teeth, and tolerably quick spoken. Says his name is Ellis—and belongs to preacher Chatin. Says he has a wife in Newbern. The owner will come forward, prove property, and take him away; or, he will be dealt with as law directs.

W. D. HUMPHREY, *Sheriff.*
by JAMES BRYAN, *Jailor.*

Oct. 11. 7-tf

DUPLIN RIFLEMEN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that The Duplin Riflemen—a volunteer company at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.—will make application for incorporation, to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to convene at Raleigh on the third Monday of November next.

Oct. 11, 1860.—7-3t.

VALUABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY TUCKAHO PLACE of 600 acres of LAND, 150 acres of the best Swamp Land, easily drained, in one body; 550 acres of Pine Land, good for making Turpentine, Tar and big Timber;—a stiff soil and porous clay subsoil, the only kind that will admit of a high state of improvement and retain it. There is on the place a good Grist Mill, large stream. There is a Dwelling and necessary outhouses; 30 acres cleared, ditched and fenced. This is one of the most valuable places in this vicinity—within eight miles of Black River tidewater. Also, two other tracts of 122 and 250 acres of Pine Land, well timbered with large Pines; 80 acres in Gum Swamp, Bladen county; 8 lots at that growing village, Point Caswell; one 325 bbl. Flat; one pair of large young Mules.

The above property will be sold low on long credit.

Address, CHS. W. MURPHY,
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Oct. 11, 1860. 7-6w

CHARLESTON RICE.

30 CASKS NEW CROP CHARLESTON RICE, received this day, by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

Oct. 10th.

BAR AND RESTAURANT,

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

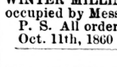
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well served.

HENRY WEBB.

Oct. 8th, 1860.—28&7-tf ☞ Herald please copy.

DENTAL NOTICE.



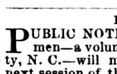
DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he intends to carry on *SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY* in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in every operation.

I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest price.

October 2, 1860.—23-2m—6 3m. [Herald copy.]

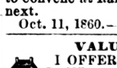
ARCH'D SMALL. JOHN SMALL.

Dr. A. & J. SMALL,



OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,
Office on Princess Street, first floor of the Journal buildings, Wilmington, N. C.
June 22, 1860.—247&44-tf.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.



DR. A. J. SHRIVER, late of Baltimore, having permanently settled in Wilmington, and associated with Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, to take charge of and practice Mechanical Dentistry, exclusively, respectfully tenders his services to the public and solicits patronage, and in so doing promises to give entire satisfaction to every patron, with any style of Artificial Dentures that may be desired.

The Hard Rubber or Vulcanite work, which under many circumstances is for various reasons far preferable to every other variety now in use, will be put up from a single Tooth to an entire set in the most perfect manner, and on such terms as shall be agreeable to all parties.

Extensive practical experience in Mechanical Dentistry for the past ten years is deemed sufficient to justify a promise of satisfactory success in every operation.

In the event of a failure to give perfect satisfaction no compensation for services will be required.

☞ Prices reduced, and shall be regulated so as to meet the wants and necessities of all who may desire Artificial Teeth.

Persons troubled with defection plate work who may wish to exchange for the Vulcanite or any other style can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

September 13th, 1860. 7&4-tf

FEATHERS—FEATHERS—FEATHERS.

500 LBS. NEW WESTERN FEATHERS well-cured and in fine order. Guarranteed the best ever offered in this market.

To arrive, per Steamer Parkersburg, this day, an assortment of Ebony Moulding, this with my stock of Gilt Moulding will enable me to please all who may favor me with a call in the Picture framing line.

CHARLES POLVOGT.

Oct. 10. Corner Front & Princes St.

PER SCHR. TARGET.

WE have just received by the above vessel, a most magnificent assortment of

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS AND VALISES,

Steel ribbed and Copper rivited, with single and double locks, embracing all the latest

ENGLISH AND FRENCH STYLES.

Our Wareroom over Messrs. Bathaway & Co., now contains the largest and most attractive assortment of goods to be found in the above line, which we sell at least 33 per ct. less than the usual prices.

Trunks, Bags, &c., manufactured to order, and repaired at

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil establishment, WILSON'S

Oct. 10. No. 5 Market street, near the wharf.

LADIES' RETICULES AT ONE DOLLAR,
LADIES' RETICULES AT TWO DOLLARS,
LADIES' RETICULES AT THREE DOLLARS.
LADIES' SMALL WORK BAGS, entirely new article, now ready at the Emporium.

Oct. 9th MYERS & MOORE.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.30	@	31	LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.			
BEEF CATTLE,				Whiskey,	.28	@	35
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00	N. E. Rum,	.35	@	40
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	Gin,	.37	@	45
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,				Brandy,	.40	@	50
2nd hand.	1 25	@	1 80	do. Apple,	.75	@	1 00
New.	2 00	@	2 15	do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				NAVAL STORES,			
Tallow.	.16	@	18	Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Adamantine.	.20	@	24	*Virgin.	0 00	@	2 00
Sperm.	.35	@	50	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				Hard,	0 00	@	1 25
Java.	.17	@	20	Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	2 15
Laguayra	.14	@	15	do. in order,	2 40	@	2 50
Rio	.15	@	16	Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 50
St. Domingo.	12½	@	13½	Rosin, Pale,	2 00	@	3 00
COTTON, ℔ lb.				do. No. 1,	1 25	@	1 75
ord. to mid'g.	0	@	10½	do. No. 2,	1 10	@	1 15
strict mid'g.	00	@	10½	do. No. 3,	1 05	@	0 00
good mid'g.	00	@	10½	Spirits Turp.,			
COTTON BAGGING,				℔ gallon.	.38	@	40
℔ yard.	.14	@	14½	Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
Rope, ℔ lb.	.7½	@	7½	NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
CORN MEAL,				Cut,	.3½	@	4
℔ bushel.	.90	@	95	Wrought.	.10	@	12½
DOMESTICS,				OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9	Sperm,	2 00	@	2 25
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.19½	@	20	Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.20	@	22	do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.50	@	55	PEA NUTS, bush	0 00	@	0 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				POTATOES,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 00	Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	80
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00	Irish, do..	00	@	1 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00	do. ℔ bbl.,	2 00	@	2 25
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	3 50	N. C. Bacon,			
Dry Cod,				Hams,	.15	@	15½
℔ cwt.	4 00	@	6 50	Middlings,	.00	@	13½
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,				Shoulders,	.12	@	12½
Family.	0 00	@	7 75	Hog round,	.13	@	13½
Superfine	0 00	@	7 50	Western Bacon,			
Fine	0 00	@	7 25	Middlings,	.13	@	13½
Cross	0 00	@	7 00	Shoulders,	.11	@	11½
GLUE, ℔ lb.,	.12	@	20	N. C. Lard,	.14½	@	15
GUNNY BAGS,	.10	@	18	West'n do.	.14	@	14½
GUANO, Peruvian,				Butter,	.20	@	27
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.,			3½	Cheese,	.12	@	13
1 ton and upwards,				PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
per ton,	60	00		City Mess,	21 50	@	22 00
Super. Lime.		@	50 00	Clear do.	00 00	@	00 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25		Butt,	17 00	@	18 00
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00	Beef, Mess,	15 00	@	16 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,				do. Fulton			
Corn.	60	@	65	Market,	19 00	@	20 00
Oats.	41	@	45	POULTRY,			
Pease, Cow.	75	@	80	Chickens, live,	15	@	30
Do. B. Eye.	0 95	@	1 00	do. dead,	00	@	00
Wheat, red.	0 00	@	0 00	Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. white.	0 00	@	0 00	do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
Rice, rough.	00	@	1 00	SHEEP, ℔ head,			
do., clean,				Lambs,	1 50	@	2 25
℔ lb.	5	@	5½	Mutton,	1 50	@	2 25
HIDES, ℔ lb.,				SALT,			
Green,	5½	@	6	Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Dry.	7½	@	9	Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				ground, cargol	00	@	1 05
Eastern	1 05	@	1 10	do. fm store	1 15	@	1 20
N. River.	85	@	90	fine.	2 00	@	2 25
IRON, ℔ lb.				SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	Porto Rico,	8	@	9
American, ref.	3½	@	00	New Orleans,	8	@	9
do. sheer.	0	@	00	Muscovado,	7	@	9
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50	Loaf & crush'd,	10½	@	12
Swede	5½	@	00	C. Yellow.	9½	@	10
LIME, ℔ bbl.	.75	@	80	Granulated,	11	@	11½
do. fm store	.90	@	1 00	SOAP, ℔ lb.,	.4½	@	7½
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)				SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Fl'r Boards.	00 00	@	12 50	Contract,	5 00	@	6 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	9 00	Common,	2 75	@	3 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	8 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,			
(Steam Sawed.)				W. O. Bbl.,	16 00	@	18 00
Floor Boards,				R. O. Hhd.,	12 50	@	20 00
rough.	15 00	@	16 00	Ash Head'g,	14 00	@	16 00
planed.	18 00	@	19 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
clear	25 00	@	30 00	Shipping,	0 00	@	00 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00	Mill, prime,	9 00	@	12 00
Scantling.	12 00	@	15 00	do. inferior to			
Ship Stuff,				ordinary	5 00	@	7 00
rough edge.	14 00	@	15 00	TALLOW, ℔ lb.,	.10	@	12
re-sawed.	16 00	@	17 00	TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.				Common,	.14	@	20
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	26	Medium,	.25	@	30
do. Bbls.	30	@	32	Fine,	.45	@	50
N. Orleans.	50	@	55	WOOL, ℔ lb.,	.17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin.	do.	00 00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine.	do.	00 00 @ 55
Flour.	do.	00 00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross.	00	00 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale.	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin	"	00 00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	"	00 00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,		0 0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,		0 0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.		00 00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00	@6 00 4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin	"	00 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine	"	00 00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 2 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 0
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,		00 00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@6 00 7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE—There has been a steady demand since our last for distilling purposes, and we notice a shade advance on previous quotations. The arrivals continue small, owing mainly to the low stage of the water courses, and are barely sufficient for the demand. We quote the market as firm at $2 50 for yellow dip, $2 for virgin, and $1 25 for hard, per 280 lbs. Sales for the week of 1,962 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Wednesday	200	$2 40	$1 92	$1 20
Thursday,	123	2 40	1 92	1 20

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

Breckinridge and Lane Tickets.

We have printed a full supply of Breckinridge and Lane tickets, bearing the names of the ten electors on the *Regular Democratic ticket* in North Carolina.

We will furnish these tickets for the bare cost of paper and printing—at *one dollar a thousand*.

We trust that our Democratic friends in the different counties will see that such counties are well supplied, and that tickets are sent to each precinct, and placed in the hands of responsible persons, who will be sure to attend and see that voters are supplied.

The cost is merely nominal, and we trust that the supply and distribution of tickets will be carefully attended to at every precinct of every county in the State. Send in your orders, and we will send the tickets, paying the postage ourselves. We want the tickets circulated and voted.

Why Not Act Unitedly?

We suppose there is no man of any party in North Carolina who does not see that the little excitement got up about the time of Mr. Douglas' visit to this State, on the occasion of Mr. Dick's meeting, has about worn itself out. All the efforts made by the Opposition in the way of fanning the flame of discord between the members of the Democratic party have failed in producing the desired effect, namely, such a diversion of Democratic strength to Mr. Douglas as would give to Mr. Bell an easy victory. It only requires a man with his eyes and ears open, to mix a short time among the people of the State, in order to see that there is really *no* contest but that between the parties of which Breckinridge and Lane on one hand, and Bell and Everett on the other hand are the heads and representatives. In plain terms, Democracy is pitted against its old time antagonist, the same that it has contended against, whether it assumed the name of Whig—was called "Know Nothingism," or called itself "the American party," or the "Opposition," or the "Constitusional Union party," or the "Bell Party," or whatever other name may be employed to designate an organization substantially the same, or at least maintaining an identity through the operation of one undying principle, to wit:—hatred to Democracy.

It being therefore evident that the Douglas movement in this State has had its day—its rise, progress and decline, why, may we respectfully ask, should its friends insist upon its keeping up a semblance of existence after all vitality has departed? It now only symbolizes disaffection and disorganization, and that confined to certain localities restricted in extent. We ask all good Democrats who may have sympathized with this Douglas movement to look at the thing for themselves and answer to themselves whether, by throwing away their votes for electors who cannot get any showing or shadow of a showing, they will run the risk of casting the State of North Carolina into the hands of the opposition. We now address Democrats—men who have a feeling of Democracy in their souls—men who have struggled and hoped and worked for the success of the party and its principles in the years that are past, and men who will do so again in the future. To such we say—Are you willing, for any mere personal preference or pique, to sever your relations with the Democratic party of the State—to see its proud banner trail in the dust amid the derisive shouts of the Opposition, and to know that when you and others might have prevented this humiliating result, you chose to throw away your votes on Mr. Douglas with the knowledge that you *were* throwing them away, thus tacitly, if not actively, preparing the way for the triumph of the Opposition? Are good Democrats prepared for this course?—are they prepared to assume this responsibility? No! no! Let all this miserable squabble cease; let us all work for the Regular Electoral ticket headed by Scales and Haywood. Let us lay aside all petty fusses and squabbles, and march on as one man to a glorious victory. What have we to squabble over? Why should we squable?

Letting all this drop, then, it will be our duty and our policy now and hereafter, up to the day of election to organize fully the *Democracy* of the State, to act vigorously and unitedly against the Opposition. To ignore all attempts to neutralize our strength by throwing any part of it away upon Mr. Douglas, whose most sanguine friends *know* that he has no more chance in North Carolina than he has in the moon.

The Opposition outside of this State, deceived by rumors and bragging, both alike baseless, are beginning to count on North Carolina. Of course this sort of thing is mainly done for effect elsewhere, but it *is* done. Now let us suppose for a moment that these boastings should prove true, would there not be a few more questions to be added to the political catechism—as such—

Question.—Who got beaten in North Carolina?

Answer.—The Democrats.

Q.—How came the Democrats to be beaten?

A.—Because a portion of them persisted in throwing away their votes upon Stephen A. Douglas, when they *knew* that they could not carry the State, and when they ought to have known that the only result that their course could have, would be the triumph of the bitter opponents of the party to which they professed to belong.

We ask our few Douglas friends how they like the prospect. We ask them whether our statement of the actual facts of the case is not correct. What can they promise themselves by a persistence in their present course? They see the alternatives. They must either do harm or do nothing. But let them act cordially with the body of the party, instead of "staying out in the cold," and they will thus ensure a Democratic triumph, in gaining which they will have participated, and over which they will have a right to rejoice. If by holding off they should contribute to a contrary result, how *could* they obtain pardon from themselves.

Let us now use all our efforts to bring out the full Democratic strength. Let us fight for and achieve a victory for the States Rights Democracy, and we will then be contented to know that, in any event, we have done our duty.

Discussion at Goldsboro'.

Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Second District, and Duncan K. McRae, Esq., Douglas Elector for the State at large, had a discussion at Goldsboro' on Tuesday last. Mr. Rodman made an eloquent, masterly and patriotic effort. Mr. Rodman spoke for two hours. Mr. McRae replied for the same length of time. The *Rough Notes* speaks of Mr. McRae's address as able and eloquent, but as being mainly devoted to a denunciation of Democratic men and measures.

C. C. Clarke, Esq., Bell Elector in the Second District, followed Mr. McRae, and was making a good speech for his candidates, when his voice failed him and he was forced to desist in the middle of his remarks, much to the regret of his friends.

The little incident occurring between Messrs. McRae and Person, rather leaves the former gentleman badly cornered. See extract from *Rough Notes* in another part of this paper.

LAID ON OUR TABLE—By Mr. H. Webb, who has just opened a restaurant one door north of the Bank of Cape Fear, certain Partriges cooked up in the nicest style, and a suspicious big-bellied bottle, labelled "Bouzy Cabinet." We are somewhat afraid of the "Bouzy," for fear we might get *bouzy* ourselves.

P. S.—The viands are good. No doubt Mr. W. will be able to give satisfaction to the admirers of good living. See advertisement in another column.

Distressing Accident.

We learn that yesterday evening, about six o'clock, while the up passenger train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was stopping at Everettsville, taking on or putting off passengers, it was run into by a freight train, also going up. The collision was not sufficient to seriously damage the train, but we regret to learn that Baggage Master Comann was killed, and Conductor Laspeyre's leg and thigh so broken and mangled that he is not expected to live.

No other person was hurt. Mr. Comann was struck on the side of his chest by the platform of one of the cars and killed immediately. Mr. Laspeyre was jammed between the platforms and his whole limb from the upper part of the thigh down the leg horribly crushed.—When the freight train struck the passenger train it caused the platforms of the different cars to jump up and ride on those of the cars in front of them. It was thus no doubt that Messrs. Laspeyre and Comann got caught.

It would appear that the mail train had passed the freight train at Dudley Depot, both going North. The mail train stopped at Everettsville, (3 miles from Dudley,) the freight following immediately. There is a heavy down grade at this point, requiring cautious running.—The Engineer of the freight train, named Laguire, and B. Cox, Conductor, had been on the Road only two weeks.

We give the facts as far as we have heard them, without further remark, as we do not know enough definitely, to state precisely where to attach the blame, if any. On the face of things it would appear that there must have been reckless running with the freight train.

The engineer of the passenger train ran up to Goldsboro' to obtain medical assistance, and Drs. Davis and Crayton started immediately.

☞ The world is prepared to believe almost anything in reference to Louis Napoleon, and certainly his career has been such as to justify a considerable latitude of belief in his luck or his good judgment.

The latest story about him is that for years past he has been working a California and Australia of his own in Northern Africa. It appears that since 1854 the the gold coinage of France has equalled that of both England and the United States combined, and more than equalled the joint product of California and Australia. It is said that these gold mines are in the region of Senegambia, on the Kong mountains in Africa.—that the deposits were first discovered by an American geologist who attracted Louis Napoleon's attention to them. Thereupon, having verified the statements of the American, things were arranged at Senegal, a judiciary and a bank established, all under the Presidency of the Emperor, and thence has quietly been drawn the masses of gold that have so swelled the coinage of the French mint. This settlement of Senegal is on the west side of the African Continent, north of Sierra Leon and Liberia, and was made by the French as early as 1637.

Gold dust has always been an article of trade all along the coast of Senegambia, of which this French colony is a very insignificant part, but it has never received any very great developement before, if it has now.

It is further said that the great efforts made by the French to obtain footholds on the Red Sea, near its mouth, generally attributed to a desire to form a counterpoise to the British acquisitions of Aden and Perim, have been less with reference to that than to obtain access to and control of the gold fields of North Eastern Africa. All this is more than doubtful.

All Right.

Hon. Warren Winslow passed through this place yesterday. He was going up to the Democratic Mass meeting and barbecue to be held at Salisbury to-day and to-morrow. Mr. W., although somewhat thin and not a little worn by recent exertions is in good health. He reports this district "all right." In Robeson where a considerable split in the Democratic ranks was looked for there will not be more than forty Douglas votes.—Indeed it is doubtful whether, by election day there be even that many. Cumberland and Harnett, Richmond, Sampson, Duplin, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus and New Hanover will do their whole duty, we trust. They will certainly do it if care is taken to arouse the people and bring out the full vote. Will not the active Democrats of these counties see to this matter. Gather the people together at Pole Raisings and in every other fair way by which their attention may be fixed upon the important issues of the rapidly approaching and now near-at-hand contest.

Mr. Winslow has been doing good service in the upper counties of the district.

The ever-faithful Democracy of Onslow are fully aroused and will be ready to give Breckinridge and Lane even more than the accustomed Onslow majority. The mass meeting recently held at Jacksonville was a complete success and adjourned amid great enthusiasm. Several pole raisings were announced to come off, among others the following, which have been communicated to us by a friend:

"There will be a Breckinridge and Lane Pole Raising at Hendersonville, Onslow County, on Thursday, the 11th day of October.

Also, one at Richlands village the Saturday following, being the 13th of October."

We saw yesterday a friend—a highly intelligent gentleman who had just returned from the North-western part of the State, from the district for which Dr. Keen was chosen *Lemocratic* elector but resigned to become *Douglas* elector, and neither in Stokes, Forsythe, Surry or in the region round about could he find any Douglas Democrats, although he learned that there were a few, but very few. We know ourselves that there are a few, and we regret to find some few valued friends among them, but Douglas men are about as scattering up there as they are down here. They will be more scattering. Democrats are not going to give the State to the opposition, just to please Mr. Douglas or Mr. Dick.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

Newspaper Changes.

Mr. Syme of the Raleigh *Register* has associated with him in that paper, Mr. Everard Hall of Raleigh. From Mr. Hall's introductory, it would appear that his connection is to be mainly with the business management of the paper.

We regret to see that Mr. Banks, of the Fayetteville *Courier*, announces the discontinuance of the daily issue of that paper from and after the next number. Without the facilities of telegraphic communication, the daily press of Fayetteville could not cope with the papers of Wilmington and Petersburg, extensively taken there, and as a necessary consequence, a daily paper could not be published with pecuniary profit in that place. The *Courier* will be continued as a weekly issue. We regret to see the end of our two sprightly daily cotemporaries in Fayetteville, although we are not much surprised.—We regarded the publication of a daily in Fayetteville, unfortunately situated as it is with regard to facilities of obtaining news, as, at the best, but a doubtful experiment, the failure of which reflects no discredit on the talents and energy of the worthy gentlemen by whom the attempt has been made.

IN JAIL.—We understand that Mr. Mitchell, Overseer for Forney George, Esq., who made his escape after the death of the boy belonging to Mr. George, whom he, Mitchell, had so severely punished, has been taken and is now lodged in Jail at Whiteville. The case will of course come up for trial, and we shall therefore add nothing to the original statement of our information in regard to it, made in the *Journal* of Monday. We believe Mitchell was taken at a ferry on the Pee Dee or Little Pee Dee, we did not learn which.

☞ There will be a Breckinridge and Lane Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Wilson on the 19th. Our friends will have a good time.

☞ The Greensboro' *Patriot* gives an account of a discussion held some time since—two weeks ago in fact—at Asheboro'. And closes with the following paragraph:—

Mr. D. W. C. Johnson also made a speech, for Douglas.—And on the next day, Wednesday, Mr. Settle made a Douglas speech, and in reply to the charge that there was no compromise in the Douglas men, said that the charge was daily made by those who knew nothing of the facts. He said that after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, the Executive State Committee for North Carolina, met in Raleigh, and had authority to settle these difficulties. Mr. Barringer had prepared some conservative resolutions, which were read to the Committee. They recommended to the Democratic voters of the State to support the ticket headed by Scales and Haywood, placing the name of Douglas or Breckinridge at the head of the ticket, as might suit the taste of each voter. Dr. Sloan of Gaston, and himself, were in favor of Mr. Barringer's proposition, but they did not make the recommendation, simply because Messrs. Fulton and Green, a majority [?] of the Committee, said that they could not take a two legged ticket, and that a straight out Breckinridge ticket was the only one that would suit their people. Messrs. Barringer, Sloan, and himself, were Douglas men, and although in a majority, were unwilling to press the recommendation for fear of embarrassing the Democratic party in the State elections.

We might question the good taste of bringing the private and wholly unreserved consultations of a committee before the world. Our friend, Mr. Settle, when doing so, did not view it in the light that we do, for we cheerfully acquit him of anything like an intentional violation of confidence. If Mr. Barringer was a Douglas man, we never learned it from himself. That Mr. Settle and Dr. Sloan so leant, was evident. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in July, it was deemed best not to complicate or embarrass the State canvass by any action pending the gubernatorial election, and in this view of the case Mr. Settle and Dr. Sloan agreed with the other members. Mr. Fulton, when penning the resolutions published, deferring any action at that immediate time, had Mr. Settle's aid and concurrence, and the members of the Committee then present agreed to hold themselves prepared to respond to the call of the Chairman at any time after the State election.

This being the state of the case, Mr. Dick, the ostensible head of the Douglas movement, issued a call for *his* Convention, for the getting up of a *new* organization, said call bearing date before the State election—a day or two at least—certainly *before* it was possible for the State Executive Committee to have met again, much less to have taken any action. Of the uncompromising, and, indeed, bitter spirit displayed by Mr. Dick, we need not speak. That Mr. Settle was sincerely anxious to arrange all things satisfactorily, we have no doubt; but the leaders with whom he is now acting hurried things up differently, and upon them must rest the responsibility. We will here repeat what we have said often before—that the idea of a double-headed ticket would be wholly impracticable in this section.

Mr. Settle never attended another meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State. He and Dr. Sloan went into *another* organization without any notification to their colleagues. Of course they were and are the proper judges of their own conduct, so far, at least, as the motives upon which that conduct is based are concerned; towards both the gentlemen we entertain no feelings but those of personal friendship and respect, but we wish to be placed fairly before the party, and not misrepresented as we are by the remarks of Mr. Settle as they appear reported in the *Patriot*. Of course we must acquit Mr. Settle of any *intentional* misrepresentation.

☞ Mr. Syme, now editor of the *Raleigh Register*, the central organ of the Bell and Everett party in this State, and formerly editor of the *Petersburg Intelligencer*, states in the *Register* of Saturday the sixth instant, that although the editor of the *Intelligencer* on the 2nd March, 1854, he was not then at home, and did not write the article on Mr. Everett quoted from his paper of that time. Of course we give Mr. Syme the benefit of his statement, which, however, does not contradict ours, for we could not know, or at least did not know of his absence at the particular time, and as his name appeared at the head of the paper, we were correct in saying he presided over its columns. We do not recollect that Mr. Syme ever expressed in the *Intelligencer* any dissent or made any protest against the anti-Everett remarks of his *locum tenens*.

The Union Central Fair.—The Military.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Slocumb, Secretary, for a complimentary ticket to the grounds of the Eastern Central Fair at Goldsboro', N. C.

The exhibition will begin on the 23d inst., and continue four days. Among the premiums is a handsome banner, to be presented to the best drilled volunteer military company on the grounds. It is earnestly hoped that our military companies will compete. What say you, gentlemen?

The Fair grounds and Fair buildings are well arranged and handsome. If possible, we will endeavor to have an interior view during the Fair.

☞ We return our thanks to J. M. F. HARRISON, Esq., Secretary of the Union Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial Society at Newbern, for a complimentary ticket to the Fair at that place, on the 30th Oct. We should much like to visit Newbern on that occasion, but it is so near the Presidential election, that we feel it will be out of our power to give ourselves that pleasure.

☞ We don't object to the Baron Renfrew—the Prince of Wales—or whatever other title the young man has, but we shall be sincerely happy when he leaves the country. His movements are expensive. The telegraph imforms us of his outgoings and incomings at the rate of 7½ cts. for each of the first ten words, and four cents each word afterwards. No wonder we want the young gentleman away. The young man means no harm, if his feet and hands *are* rather large. The Lord made him so, no doubt, though it is said that his mother has spared no pains to *develop and enlarge his understanding*.

"H. R. H."—These are the mysterious initials that stand for "His Royal Highness." So far so good.—"H. R. H." the Prince of Wales, for the affectation of calling him Baron Renfrew amounts to nothing, has consented to come to Richmond, Virginia, but his Mentor, the Duke of Newcastle, said that he could not go any farther South—that he must be home in the beginning of November, etc., and go back to his books like a good boy.

Well, that is all straight, and therefore we were somewhat surprised to hear a rumor yesterday that some enquiry had come from Richmond as to whether the Prince-Baron and *suite* could have a special train over our line of railroads, in the event, of course, of their going farther South than Richmond. We don't know that it is so. We give it as we heard it—as a rumor.

By the way, that is the way in which a good many of the "enterprising" papers North get ahead of the times. They don't pretend to verify—they assert—give rumors, suppositions, conjectures and dreams. We *think* it probable, however, that this rumor is correct.

☞ How long old traditions and feelings survive, is evidenced by the course and feelings of many of the Roman "patriots" of the present day. They are anxious for a Kingdom of Italy, because they remember that Rome was once the seat of Empire, and they are under the delusion that it will again be the capital city of at least a powerful Kingdom. That in the train of the Court will come the vast expenditures and improvements of a prosperous and stately governmental establishment.

They will be mistaken. Rome is unhealthy, pervaded by the malaria of the Campagna. It is in ruins, comparatively speaking, and its main claim to present distinction, is as the seat of Catholic Christianity and the great School of Art. If the Romans deprive their town of this distinction, they will fall of obtaining the other which they covet.

THE PUBLIC RECORD AND PAST HISTORY OF JOHN BELL AND EDWARD EVERETT.

[CONCLUDED.]

EDWARD EVERETT.

The position of candidate for Vice-President, although always important, is rendered now not even second in importance to that of the candidate for President, if we are to believe the predictions of the supporters of Bell and Everett. They argue that the election is sure to go into the House of Representatives, and their hope is, in case the Black Republicans will not come to their aid, as they say they have promised to do, and elect Mr. Bell, that they can succeed in giving enough electoral votes to Everett to place him ahead of General Lane, and second to Hamlin; and that as the Senate, according to the Constitution, is compelled to choose between the *two* candidates receiving the highest electoral votes, they will be compelled, as a choice, to take Mr. Everett. According to their ideas, the position of Mr. Everett then becomes as important as that of Mr. Bell. In order, therefore, to show the southern people what sort of a President they would have in him, should the hopes of his followers be realized, we invite their attention to

HIS RECORD ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. Everett was in the House of Representatives with Mr. Bell, and voted, like him, for the reception, printing, and reference of Abolition petitions.

On the 14th of October, 1837, Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Newton, Massachusetts, wrote to Mr. Everett a long letter containing the following questions:

"Do justice, humanity, and sound policy, alike require that the slaves of this country should be emancipated?

"Is it the right and duty of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States to require of the general government the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

"Is it just or safe, with regard to our foreign relations and domestic compact, to admit Texas into the Union?"

To these inquiries Mr. Everett replied:

"BOSTON, October 31, 1837.

"SIR: I have duly received your communication of the 14th instant, in which you desire to be furnished with my views on certain questions therein propounded. Under other circumstances I should deem it proper to preface my answer with some preliminary remarks, but my engagements at the present time compel me to reply as concisely as possible.

"In answer to the first question, I observe, that slavery being, by universal admission, a social, political, and moral evil of the first magnitude, it is required by justice, humanity, and sound policy, that the slaves be emancipated by those having constitutionally the power to effect that object, as soon as it can be done peacefully, and in a manner to better the condition of the emancipated.

"In reply to the second question, I would remark, that all the considerations in favor of emancipation in the States apply with equal force to the District of Columbia. My opinions on this subject are fully expressed in the resolution adopted by the Legislature last winter, with a near approach to unanimity, in the following terms:

"'*Resolved*, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery in the said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by regard to the public good.'

"The last question propounded by you refers to the annexation of Texas. It presents the subject of slavery, in most of its bearings, in a new light.

"The whole subject has been so ably discussed by Dr. Channing, in his recent letter to Mr. Clay, that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon it. I will only say, that if, at this moment, when an all important experiment is in train, to abolish slavery by legal and peaceable means in the West Indies, the United States, instead of imitating their example or even awaiting their result, should rush into a policy of giving an indefinite extension to slavery over a vast region incorporated into the Union, we should stand condemned before the civilized world. It would be in vain to expect to gain credit for any further professions of a willingness to be rid of slavery as soon as possible. No extenuation of its existence, on the ground of its having been forced upon the country, in its colonial state, would any longer avail us. It would be thought, and thought justly, that lust of power and lust of gold had made us deaf to the voice of humanity and justice. We should be self-convicted of the enormous crime of having voluntarily given the greatest possible enlargement to an evil, which, in concert with the rest of mankind, we had affected to deplore, and that at a time when the public sentiment of the civilized world, more than at any former period, is aroused to its magnitude.

"I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"EDWARD EVERETT."

"Hon. WILLIAM JACKSON."

In 1839, the following interrogatories were propounded to Mr. Everett, by the Hon. Nathaniel Borden, of Massachusetts:

1. Are you in favor of immediate abolition by law of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of the Union?

2. Are you opposed to the admission into the Union of any new State, the constitution of which tolerates domestic slavery?

The following is his reply:

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1839.

"On Saturday last only I received your letter of the 18th, propounding to me certain interrogatories, and earnestly requesting an early answer.

"You are aware that several resolves on the subject of these inquiries and their kindred topics, accompanied by a very able report, was introduced into the Senate of the Commonwealth year before last, by a joint committee of the two Houses, of which the late lamented Mr. Alvord was chairman.

"These resolves, after having been somewhat enlarged by amendment, were adopted by the Legislature. They appear to cover the whole ground of your two interrogatories. Having cheerfully co-operated in the passage of the resolves, and concurring in the general reasoning by which they are sustained in the powerful report of the chairman of the committee, I respond to both your inquiries in the affirmative.

"The first of the three subjects embraced in your inquiry, is the only one of them which came before Congress while I was a member. I voted in the negative on the motion to lay upon the table the petition of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and on motions of the like character introduced to cast off the consideration of this class of petitions.

"I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend and servant,

"EDWARD EVERETT."

HON. NATHANIEL A. BORDEN.

Those "resolves" referred to were a set of resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature during the year previous, when Mr. Everett was Governor of the State, and are as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and that there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia and Maryland, or otherwise, enforcing any legal or moral restraint on its exercise.

Resolved, That Congress ought to take measures to effect the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the rights of humanity, the claims of justice, and the common good, alike demand the suppression by Congress of the slave trade carried on in and through the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That no new State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution and government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery therein.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between the different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.

Mr. Everett, by his letters and votes, now stands pledged to these doctrines: 1st. The power and the duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; 2d. The power and the duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States; 3d. The power and the duty of Congress to abolish the slave trade between the States; and, 4th. The admission of no more slave States.—He has never taken back or recanted these opinions. We defy any of his supporters to point to the letter or speech in which he has taken back one of these doctrines, or even intimated that his mind has undergone a change in reference to them. We affirm that no such document can be produced. Is it any wonder, then, that that infamous Abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, he who declared that "the American Constitution is a league with the devil and a covenant with hell," bespattered Mr. Everett with praise, and hoisted his name for Governor in 1839?

In 1841, when Mr. Everett was nominated by General Harrison as Minister to England, it appears that his confirmation was delayed in the Senate, and it was whispered that he would be rejected. Instantly the whole Abolition press was in a furor of excitement.

One of them, the Boston Free American, was very indignant at "Southern arrogance and impudence assuming a censorship over Northern opinions." Indeed, so well known was Mr. Everett as an Abolitionist, that the Legislature of Georgia passed, in 1841, a resolution censuring one of their Senators, Mr. Berrien, for voting to confirm his nomination.

Mr. Everett was in the Senate in 1854, and spoke against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and voted against the clause repealing the Missouri Compromise. He was absent when the vote was taken on the bill, but afterwards, in the Senate, stated that "If I had been here my vote would have been here recorded in the negative on the passage of the bill."—Congressional Globe, 1st sess. 33d Cong., page 550.

We come down to a later date, to the Presidential election of 1856. The notorious and infamous Abolition Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, rose in his place in the Senate chamber, and delivered the vilest and most vindictive, malignant, and brutal attack upon the Southern people, calling them "hirelings, picked from the drunken spew of an uneasy civilization," and assailing Senators Butler and Mason in the coarsest language. Speaking of Kansas, he said: "It is the rape of a virgin Territory, compelling it to the hateful embrace of slavery." And then, swelling with his subject, he thus launched forth:

"Already the muster had begun. The strife is no longer local, but national. Even now while I speak, portents hang on all the arches of the horizon, threatening to darken the broad land, *which already yawns with the mutterings of* CIVIL WAR. The fury of the propagandists of slavery, and the calm determination of their opponents, are now diffused from the distant Territory over wide-spread communities, and the whole country in all its extent—marshaling hostile divisions, and foreshadowing a strife, which, unless happily averted by the triumph of freedom, *will become* WAR—FRATRICIDAL, PARRICIDAL WAR—with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals."

And all this because Congress would not sanction the doings of a set of rebels and lawless men in Kansas, who, in defiance of the legal authorities, had met at Topeka, and set up a Government of their own, and claimed the admission of Kansas as a free State, under their lawless authority. We have not space for extended extracts from this miserable document, and will, therefore, only give one more:

"In offering herself for admission into the Union as a free State, she presents a single issue for the people to decide. And since the slave power now stakes on this issue all its ill-gotten supremacy, the people, while vindicating Kansas, will at the same time OVERTHROW THIS TYRANNY. Thus does the contest which she now begins involve not only liberty for herself, but for the whole country."

This speech created a perfect furore of indignation. Gen. Cass denounced it in the Senate as "the most pusillanimous and unpatriotic that ever emanated upon the ears of the people of this broad land." No one can forget the [illegible] administered to Brooks, for his assault upon Mr. Sumner, in this country, who could denounce in a speech at Taunton, Mass., the entire history of constitutional government, of which I know no parallel, except the [illegible] and speech. *That man* [illegible] EDWARD EVERETT. Listen to him:

"I have condemned from the outset, and still most decidedly condemn the policy of the late administration towards Kansas. I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Territorial Committee, of which I was a member. I voted against the amendment to the bill by which the Missouri compromise was repealed. With these views of the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I FULLY CONCURRED in the main line of argument in Mr. Sumner's speech. Abstaining, however, habitually myself from all personalities in debate, and believing that they always irritate and never persuade or convince, I could not of course bestow my 'unqualified approbation' on the *manner* in which he treated the subject."

Disapproving alone of the personalities, Mr. Everett "fully concurred" in Mr. Sumner's assault upon the south and her institutions, and the "overthrow" of those institutions. Can any man point out the difference between Edward Everett and Hannibal Hamlin? And is this the man whom the Southern people would feel safe in supporting?

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Elizabethtown, Bladen County.

We have just returned from Bladen county, where we had the pleasure of hearing the discussion between Messrs. Allen and Dockery. Our Elector Mr. Allen was listened to with the deepest interest by all parties. His arguments were unanswerable and many questions propounded by him to Mr. Dockery were never answered—nor do we expect they will be. He was asked, had he any objection to any portion of the platform upon which Mr. Breckinridge stood, to this question he was mum.

IN "HIS REPLY TO MR. ALLEN, MR. DOCKERY SAID THAT MR. BELL NEVER GAVE A VOTE IN HIS ENTIRE POLITICAL LIFE THAT HE (MR. DOCKERY,) DOES NOT HEARTILY AND CHEERFULLY ENDORSE."

And again: The vote of John Bell upon the reception of abolition petitions, was a vote for the sacred right of petition for the *redress of grievances*. Mr. Dockery stated that the Democratic party was now unable to save the country, that it was divided. He said Black Republicanism arose by the sectionalism of the Democratic party; spoke of its strength in 1840, and immediately stated that the Democrats had *always met and resisted this* organization! He said that Gov. Ellis had denounced Yancey and his compatriots, but was whipped into the traces. There was a programme entered into by Yancey & Co., to break up the Union, and it was by nominating three candidates for the Presidency. The Democrats are not in earnest about this protection. The Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform are both in favor of Squatter Sovereignty and they always have sworn by these measures. He said that Breckinridge himself was the prince of Squatter Sovereignty, and had made speeches for it in 1856, when a candidate for Vice President. He said that Bell was in favor of Congressional protection ten years ago. He said that the Raleigh Standard had denounced the Breckinridge ticket,—and quoted the Standard; he also said that he (Mr. Holden,) was in favor of Mr. Douglas till he was whipped into the traces. Mr. Dockery also admitted that Mr. Breckinridge's record was perfectly clean, and that he could not if he would say aught against him.

These we believe were the principal points of Mr. Dockery's speech.

Mr. Allen showed that the Democratic party had never endorsed "Squatter Sovereignty"—that it was not in the Cincinnati Platform, nor had Mr Breckinridge ever expressed himself in favor of it. Commented upon the difference between the bearers "the people of a Territory" and Mr. Douglas term "the Territorial Governments." Non-intervention was never the Democratic doctrine—said Mr. Dockery and his party were as responsible for Horace Greely's sentiments as were the Democratic party for Mr. Yancey's, even were Mr. Y's. as bad as Mr. D. had represented them to be. He did not feel called on to vindicate Mr. Yancey, though he saw nothing in Mr. Yancey's present position sufficiently obnoxious to justify the abuse that was heaped upon him.

Greely had endorsed and recommended Bell.

Read an extract from the Raleigh Standard, stating that the people had demanded him to hoist the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and commended it to the especial attention of Mr. D., since the Standard had become so great a favorite of his. Hoped he would profit by taking the Standard as a guide and vote for Breckinridge and Lane. He has no disunionist,—nor did his party attempt any position in antagonism to the Union. On the contrary the Democratic party now supporting Breckinridge and Lane was the only party in the country occupying a truly Constitutional, Union position, and the only conservative party capable of preserving its integrity and perpetuating it.

BELL WORTHY OF A PLACE IN LINCOLN'S CABINET.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, made a speech a few evenings since to a Black Republican meeting in New York, from which we take the following extract. We commend it to the Belleverites of Wilmington. It will be seen, among other things equally choice, that Stevens endorses both Bell and Botts as good enough Republicans to be appointed to Lincoln's Cabinet, or to please any abolitionist, however fastidious:

With regard to Bell and Everett, he had little to say. In only one thing they differed from the Republicans. In hostility to modern democracy they cordially agreed. Hence, continued Mr. Stevens, it astonishes me to see his friends in the free States directing their hostility against the Republicans, and coalescing with Democrats. No one is mad enough to suppose that Bell can be elected by the people or House of Representatives. If, by possibility, they could give a free State to Douglas or Breckinridge, it would only send the election to Congress, where Joe Lane, the most unfit of the whole lot, would be made President. What would the friends of Bell gain thereby? The scorn of both parties—the favor of none. How different would it be if Lincoln were elected. His administration cannot be a sectional one, for that would violate the principles of Republicanism. He must select a portion of his cabinet and many of his office-holders from the South. Where shall he go for them but among the Southern Opposition. No where could he find safer or truer men. What Republican would object to such men as Bell or Etheridge, Botts, Bates, Rayner, or H. Winter Davis? The protective system has no truer or abler men than the Southern Bell men.

SENTENCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SLAVER ORION.—*Boston*, Oct. 5.—The officers of the slave bark Orion were sentenced to-day. Captain Morgan to pay a fine of $2,000 and to be imprisoned two years; Byron Chamberlain, first mate, to be imprisoned two years; Wm. Dunham, second mate, to be imprisoned twenty-one months.

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THE UNDERSIGNED have received the agency for the sale of the above Cotton Gin in the State of North Carolina, to which Gin is attached McLendon's late valuable improvement, and would call the attention of Cotton farmers to the fact that this Gin with the improvements thereto attached, is made to pick one-third more cotton per day, and making a difference of one-half cent per pound more in the staple than the ordinary Gin. It takes the Cotton off of the seed much cleaner than any other Gin in use, and it is believed to be the best improvement that has been made in a great many years.

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